

Western Kansas World.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TREGO COUNTY.

COWICK & METZ, Editors and Publishers.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1890.

SOME of our exchanges are agitating the question of a Golden Belt editorial association. We are all in favor of it and all that is necessary for its consummation is for some one to take the lead.

We publish this week a complete weather record for Trego county for the last nine years. Take it all in all it is the most complete record we have seen and for Trego county and western Kansas it is invaluable. You can't fail to be benefited by a careful study of this report. Cut it out and file it away for future reference.

EX GOV. GLICK is now posing in the role of an honest farmer, resubmissionist and reformer. Glick wants to go the legislature and is politician and demagogue enough to favor all the annexes and side issues that are likely to be of assistance to him in the way of securing votes. Glick is a fine specimen indeed to set himself up as a paragon of political honesty and assume to dictate to farmers what they should do. During Cleveland's administration Glick was the principal dispenser of Democratic patronage in Kansas and took advantage of his influence to further his own schemes in every possible manner. The people of western Kansas know something of his town lot speculations in this community. Some of them remember with grief that he could not or did not remove U. S. land offices with the ease and facility that his friends and partners in these deals predicted. Glick is a politician and speculator and these pursuits are entirely at variance with his claims as a reformer.

Speaks Louder than Words.

Shawnee county with a population of sixty-five thousand has but sixteen in the poor house.—Ex.

Those three lines contain an entire sermon. Whole pages devoted to the resources and development of Kansas would not convey so much reliable information. The facts are what we want and we will draw our own conclusions. Such facts speak in tones too plainly to be mistaken of the intelligence, sobriety and frugality of the people of Kansas.

Intellectuality vs Fertility.

The New York Sun says that haidness goes with intellectuality and that when women have to do as much thinking as men, they too will grow bald.

The theory is entirely fallacious. The growth and rankness of verdure is due to the richness and fertility of the soil. This is an infallible rule and applies with the same force to the growth of hair as it does to the growth of vegetables. In other words a paucity of hair is a sure indication of the lack of chemical ingredients, or brain food, sufficient to produce both hair and brains. Married men can, sometimes, assign another reason for baldness, but as the cause is not general, we need not refer to it at this time. We might as well add here, by way of parenthesis, that we have a luxuriant growth of hair.

An Overproduction.

Kingman, a city of nearly four thousand people, has at last reduced her newspapers to a single bus—two—representing each of the two great political parties. And right here we make the prediction that Kingman will grow more during the next year with only two papers, than during the past with four. Too many newspapers are a tax on the merchants of a town, divide legitimate patronage, weaken the papers by lack of adequate support, and consequently injure the growth of the town by depriving the papers of a good living revenue, forcing them to scramble for the means of existence when they should be advertising the merits of the place as the best location this side of the new Jerusalem.—Greenburg Signal.

Truer words were never uttered, and they apply with double force to the newspapers of western Kansas. Business men feel that they must support all alike, no difference how great the burden, and receive no more benefit than from one covering the entire territory. The papers themselves are not what they should be and reflect upon their town or community because of the want of patronage and consequent inability to furnish a creditable publication. There seems to be an overproduction, in western Kansas, not only of state-men and politicians but of organs, commonly, though erroneously, designated newspapers.

The Young Men Go West

An eastern contemporary asks the question: "Where do the young men go?" If the people of the east would stop and recall who, from their respective communities leave the old home to aid in adding new stars to the old flag; if they could but see who are the actual settlers of the vast, treeless plains, the question would no longer present itself than the answer would be found.

The great majority of the actual settlers of the West are the young men who dared to face and endure the trials and sufferings incident to establishing new states.

Our ranchmen, mechanics, teachers, merchants, professional men and men of all classes, are composed of the young, progressive element of our country. They are establishing for themselves homes, business, cities and states.

Their motto is ever "Onward" and laggards are relegated to the rear and receive no sympathy from this pushing, progressive, energetic army of industrious workers. They have taken the plains that our fathers told us was, and ever would be, a desert and builded thereon their city of refuge.

The valleys are crowded with corn, the hills are adorned with rich verdure and pastured by herds whose numbers are as the leaves on the trees.

Nothing short of this push and enterprise, this determination to succeed, which is the component part of the young man of American birth could have produced the wonderful changes that have occurred all over this vast western empire in less than a decade.

If you want to know where your young men go, come west. You will find them in congress, on the farms, behind the counter, in fact in all the places of trust and honest labor, and then you will better understand the rapid development of the country.

The young men and the best men come west.

The Herd Law Again.

Editors Western Kansas World:

Having read the articles on the Herd Law, of which quite a number have been written, I will ask the people of Trego county of what benefit would it be to the homesteader and Trego county to dispense with the herd law? Surely none. If the herd law isn't a benefit to the poor homesteader, at least, surely free range will avail them nothing.

Stock raising has been tried in Trego county for the last ten years and has proven to be unprofitable to those who have tried it.

Now the farmers have commenced the growing of small grain and they believe it to be the most profitable of all crops, and now are they to be driven away and a lot of scrubby cattle take their places and tramp around over this county as they once did?

Gentlemen, protect the farmers and the farmers will protect the county. If this county is to be monopolized by a lot of stock-men by passing a free range law, I would say let it come before I turn over any more prairie.

If stock are so profitable in Trego county, we say herd them or fence pastures.

The free range law will not only compel the homesteaders to fence the land which he needs for farming but what will we do with the timber claims? There are quite a number of timber claims in the county that would certainly have to be fenced.

We have tried the free range law where farmers were able to fence and from experience know that it causes more litigation and agitation than any other law we ever had.

If men are able to have cattle they ought to be able to take care of them and not want the homesteader to fence them a pasture.

We would say to the stock-men, cattle given the proper care can be raised with more profit than those turned out on the range to take care of themselves.

Plant five acres of sorghum, two acres of corn and you will be supplied with feed for the winter. We observe that considerable of such farming has been done for ten years. If we want this county to make anything we must all go to work, turn

over the sod, raise enough stock for our own use and not condemn the country for all it is worth.

We know what the county has been and also what it is at the present time. The future will be just what we make it, but if we have free range the poor people will say, "farewell to Trego county," and those that have been "waiting to see what the country would make" will not be disappointed.

We say let us have the herd law and everybody roll at the wheel and we will get there by and bye.
JAMES M. RINKER.

The Immigration Bureau.

At the recent convention of the State Immigration association at Wichita the resolutions given below having reference to immigration were adopted. They will serve to give an idea of the purposes of the association. They are as follows.

Be it resolved, That a proper and judicious method of advertising is one of the first and most important means of accomplishing the objects of this movement, and that the success attending the methods used in other states is worthy of consideration and permit adoption here with such changes and improvements as the wisdom of the convention may seem best. That it is the judgment of this convention that every county in the State have an auxiliary organization and that each of said organizations secure from one of their county papers at least twice a month 1,000 copies of said paper whose entire issue shall be devoted to such matter as will be an exposition in fact and intended to stimulate and bring people to Kansas, and that said 1,000 copies shall be furnished the Kansas Immigration Bureau for distribution.

That the delegates of any county in the state adjacent to any counties who are not organized in this work, be and are hereby constituted a delegation to visit such unorganized counties when so informed by the secretary of the bureau, and use all proper means to organize them into an auxiliary of this movement under all the rules and conditions of other counties.

That each delegation here assembled as soon as they return home after the close of this convention petition one of their county papers to devote one issue (aside from advertising and other matter that cannot be left out) to the purpose of immigration and that a few hundred copies be forwarded to the Kansas Immigration Bureau, and

Resolved, That said delegates at once establish permanent auxiliaries with a board of directors and executive officers in a manner as may be judged best by them.

That the board of directors through the executive committee ask the railroads for a rate of fair the round trip, or one-half fare the single trip. Also that a proportionate low rate on household goods and other personal effects usually shipped in by immigrants.

A Dangerous Tendency in Modern Education Which Should Be Checked.

There is at present a tendency to unnatural mental development in children. The whole scheme of the public school system is adopted to the extraordinary instead of the ordinary intelligence. Every possible means is resorted to by which the slow mind may be unnaturally quickened, while the abnormally bright are pushed forward like horses spurred along a race course.

The pupils of the public schools are in a state of continual nervous apprehension, fearful lest their per cent. may fall below the required standard, or that they may fail to pass the dreaded examination. They have become burdened with cares that should not be imposed upon them, and the lightheartedness and naturalness of untrammelled childhood are likely to become mere traditions. Prefernaturally aged girls and boys in spectacles are now so common that they cease to attract notice, and reputable physicians testify that nervous disorders among the young are ominously on the increase.

It is due to the pernicious cramming of which they are the helpless victims and the unnatural hurry and worry that are a part of the modern school regimen.

Precocious children, as a general thing, are insufferable little prigs. They have not the winsomeness and innocence of childhood, nor the wisdom that comes only with years and experience. Instead of making out courses of reading, offering inducements and rewards for supernatural achievements, parents would much better lock the book-cases and take the text books away from such children, and turn them out, figuratively speaking, like animals to graze. The mind will take care of itself and keep on growing; but the body suffers from lack of experience, and disordered nerves and digestion will handicap the genius in later years.

—Travellers may learn a lesson from Mr. C. D. Cone, a prominent attorney of Parker, Dakota, who says "I never leave home without taking a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with me, and on many occasions have ran with it to the relief of some sufferer and have never known it to fail. For sale by H. J. Hille.

Distress in the Far Northwest.

Though the newspapers of the far northwest loyally keep up their boasts of unexampled prosperity, it is easy to read between the lines and find ample evidence that the much boomed towns of Washington and Oregon no longer afford golden opportunities to the man with no capital save energy and frugality. Bad crops and resultant distress among the farmers are reported from all the states along the northwest boundary, and the penury of the farmers has had its natural and inevitable result upon the business of the towns. The streets of Seattle and Tacoma are crowded with men seek-

ing work, and the cost of living is so great as to quickly consume the small savings of the man out of employment.

The man who goes to the Pacific slope this year seeking an El Dorado, may find what he wants if he takes plenty of money along and lends it to the distressed settlers at pawn shop rates. But unless he is prepared to follow this line of business he had better stay at home.—K. C. Evening News.

AMONG OUR EXCHANGES.

Hon. Senator Ingalls shows his faith in our town by investing \$5000 in the stock of our 1st National Bank, and evidently sees a bright future for our people.—Hays Free Press.

The Hays City Electric and Illuminating Company met this week and made final arrangements with the Thomson Houston Electric Light Co. to light the streets of the city. One of their men will be here next week and commence work. The machinery will get here in a few days.—Hays Republican.

J. B. Spidel has made application to the trustee of Franklin township for support for himself and family. Under our state laws an honorably discharged soldier, who states in his application that he is in destitute circumstances, can apply and receive support, and under this clause Jake makes his application.—News City News.

—Under the new apportionment for congressmen about to be made, Kansas will gain two more members, to be elected at the fall election of 1892, the basis of representation being 175,000 inhabitants. This will leave, as was some time ago predicted, Congressman Turner's district composed, as at present, but dropping off the four eastern counties of Ellsworth, Lincoln, Mitchell and Jewell, with their 60,000 population, which leaves the district extend from the east line of Russell county west to the state line and north of this railroad.—Hays Free Press.

—An important memorial to congress was adopted by the Nebraska Horticultural society. It protests against the repeal of the timber culture act. It admits that there have been frauds practiced but suggests a closer inspection and a strict construction of the law; that the party entering may understand that the government desires that he shall grow trees and that the object of the act shall not be fulfilled until every requirement is complied with. They assert there is hardly any section on the land east of the Rocky mountains on which timber cannot be successfully grown without irrigation.

The senate committee on public lands has considered the bill denoting the Ft. Hays military reservation to the state of Kansas for a soldiers' home, and amended it so as to denote only two and a half sections of land, with buildings on the reservation, to be selected by the governor of Kansas. The land thus denoted is only loaned to the state according to the custom in such cases, but so long as the state maintains a soldiers' home thereon the state shall have use of it for that purpose. The fee remains in the United States, and unless the state of Kansas shall avail itself of this donation and establish a soldiers' home inside of two years, the land reverts to the United States.

—H. J. Hille, the druggist, desires to inform the public that he is agent for the most successful preparation that has ever been produced for coughs, colds and croup. It will loosen and relieve a severe cold in less time than any other treatment. The article referred to is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a medicine that has won fame and popularity on its merits, and one that can always be depended upon. It is the only known remedy that will prevent croup. It must be tried to be appreciated. It is put up in 50 cent and \$1 bottles.

—On and after Nov. 29, 1889, holders of through second-class emigrant tickets to Portland, all Puget Sound points and points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho will be allowed to stop over at Pocatello and stations west thereof on Oregon Short Line on following conditions: Stop overs will be permitted at any one or more points as desired and tickets will be extended accordingly. The entire extension, however, not to exceed 10 days.
J. L. MORTON, Agent.

ROAD NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: In pursuance of an order made by the board of county commissioners of the county of Trego, in the state of Kansas, in regular session on the 6th day of January, 1890, notice is hereby given that Henry Culler, C. H. Benson, J. P. Marquand, I. L. McGarvie, W. H. Palmer, J. W. Reynolds, W. B. Marquand, Joseph Marquand, E. S. Coffey, Chas. Ridgway, Aquilla Marquand, M. Richards and Thos. C. Roberts, householders of said county, residing in the vicinity where it is proposed to lay out and establish the road below mentioned, have presented to the said board their certain petition, praying the laying out and establishment of a public road in said county as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of section twenty-two (22), town twelve (12), range twenty-one (21), running thence west on section lines (or as near the section lines as it is practicable to make a good road) to the south east corner of section fourteen (14), town twelve (12), range twenty-two (22), and running thence south on section line between sections twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24) to the southeast corner of section twenty-three (23), town twelve (12), range twenty-two, and there terminating, and that George W. Kessler, A. A. Cockrell and F. M. Morgan, viewers duly appointed, will meet at the northeast corner of section 22, town 12, range 21, on the 5th day of February, 1890, and proceed to view said road and to give all parties a hearing.

Witness my hand and the seal of said county this 6th day of January, 1890.
1-18-90 C. A. HOAZ, Co. Clerk.

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